

SEA SERPENT, OR FISH?

DETAILED STATEMENTS OF THOSE WHO SAW THE SANDY HOOK MONSTER. Four Members of the Life Saving Cres for Disner, but who are Certain It was Not a Whale but was 300 Feet Long.



The conductor of the one train that runs to Sandy Hook every day says that most of his passengers are those who have flocked to the ighthouse and the adjacent life saving station in hopes of getting a glimpse of the sea monster that was reported off the life saving station there last week. Capt. Paterson has had charge of Life Saving Station No. 1 for the past nine years, and has assisted in the rescue of over 40 shipwreeked vessels. He tells vivid stories of wrecks that have come ashore on this dangerous const. comprising all sizes, from the fishing schooner to the largest steamship. Capt. Paterson piloted me through the woods and the heavy sand paths, showing me how to dodge the poisoned ivy and to clear the swamps, and finally landed me in the life saving station. This is a good-sized twostory wooden structure where the Captain and his crew of five are quartered from September until April to warn off vessels that approach too near the shore, and give aid in case of wreck. The coast is patrolled constantly, the men from one station connecting with those of the next at every best. In the houses are ample preparations for rescuing persons from shipwrecked vessels. There are lifebonts, ropes, guns to shoot the lines over a vessel, breeches buoys, rubber suits, and pyrotechnic signals, all ready for use at a moment's notice. There is always a fire in the house, and

always some one on patrol or on watch. Capt. Paterson was absent on the day the sea serpent was seen. He had to go to the city for stores; but he knew all about it, and kindly put me in communication with the men who were so fortunate as to view the great wonder of the sea. They are all members of the crew—honest, temperate, and apparently truthful men, seemingly not telling a concerted tale, and not disposed to exaggerate.

Sam Kittell, a tall, muscular, bronzed fisherman of many years experience, rather more disposed to be phlegmatic than hyperbolic, was the first one who saw the monster. He said: "I was standing in the doorway here looking out to sea when I noticed this thing in the water. I thought at first it was a big log. I had no glass, but could see it with my naked eyes. The others of the crew looked with a glass and described it to me; but when I took the glass to see it myself it went down just as quick as I got the glass to my eye. The fact that the thing was moving against wind and tide was what first attracted my attention. I knew then that it could not be a log, but was a living animal. I noticed that it was pretty long. I did not think it was a whale, because I knew the water there where it was was not deep enough for a whale. where it was was not deep enough for a whale. How big was it? Well, at first I thought it was a good-sized log, about 15 or 20 feet long, but after that it seemed longer. I did not see it spout any, and am certain that it was not a whale. I noticed that it left a wake in the water. The fact is that the reason I did not pay more attention to it was that I was cook that day, and was busily getting supper for the boys."

George Lobsen, another of the crew who saw the piscatorial monstrosity, it a sinewy young blonde with keen eyes, and a fisherman who knows a whale from a washtub. His story was as follows: "A little after 3 o'clock last Friday afternoon I was looking out the door here, when Bam Kittell called my attention to the marine big thing which was then moving slowly in the water about three hundred yards from the shore. Our house is two hundred yards from the water, so I was about five hundred yards from the water, so I was about five hundred yards away. Sam was looking off to see and up and big thing which was then moving slowly in the water about three hundred yards from the shore. Our house is two hundred yards from the water about three hundred yards from the water, so I was about five hundred yards away. Sam was looking off to sea and up and down the beach, as we always do, when he spied this thing. Of course we did not know what it was, and got the glass to look at it. Then it sank out of our sight and reappeared several times. I saw it rise out of the water. It was a clear day, and we could see very plainly. I saw it rise up out of the water and gradually settle down again. I was sure it was alive and moving, because it went southward while the wind was sou'west and the tide was flood. It was therefore moving against wind and tide. That is the reason I took the glass and went down to the shore, and I waked along the shore as it moved southward. I got near enough to see its color, which was very black. As near as I could tell its head was a very large head. I saw its eyes; they were big. When its head settled away I saw what I took to be the tail. Then we came back to the house and stood looking at it. Harry Foster got the glass and had a range on him. The tail was some distance northward from the head. We came to the conclusion that it was a large fish of some kind but not a whale, because it did not blow when it came to the surface, as a whale does. Now we did not pronounce any name for it. All we could say was that it was a very large fish of some kind but not a whale. How about its mouth? Well, it had a very large mouth, which was partly buried in the water. The tail was a good way off from the head, and resembled an eet's tail."

"How about your Thanksgiving celebration down here. Did that have any effect on your vision?" inquired the reporter.

"Thanksgiving? why we don't know one day from another down here, and we didn't know it was Thanksgiving until it was nearly over. We made our Tlanksgiving on pork, Dotatoes, and bread, and had water to drink."

"How about the length of the scrpen ow about the length of the serpent, or

lever it was?"
Well, we sighted it by some poles, and we clouded that it must be at least 300 feet long, noved slowly and lazily along. It would be its head out of the water, and then go n. Once in a while it would make an extra sh. The sea was not very rough, and we diview his wake in the water. It seemed to a wavy motion." wavy motion."
ow big was its body?"

How big was its body?"
It was pretty large, but we could only estinate it as we did not see the whole. We only wits back, but we saw enough to show us that was very large. But I am sure it did not out or throw up water like a whole always as when it comes to the surface. I saw the il distinctly, and it had a flange like an eel's it. I did not see any lins. The tail moved up d down, and seemed to be the propelling war. It came up and went down four times sile I saw it, keeping up or down about five sax minutes. The head was as big as a hard and the eyes were as large as teacups. They

e the mouth."
low deep was the water?"
should say from 12 to 15 feet. The fall was
rd Coney Island. It seemed to have come
our the sea, and, finding itself getting into
low water, had turned, and was working its Shallow water, had turned, and was working its way out to deep water. But no whale of that strength of the could have been in the water of that depth."
Winfield White is another of the crew of the White water of the belongs to a family of fishermen well known along the coast. His cousin, Kuasel White was a candidate for the captaincy of station No. 5, which was finally placed under charge of Cornolius Vannote. Mr. White said: "I was looking out of the door and saw this queer fish. Now, I've seen lots of whales—lots of times. I've had 'em come up are and my boat and this thing didn't act like a white. I took a good look at littrough the

An I ad any is it was a his said. I am was all one body, and moved together; it a school of fish."
I Fost-r is an old fisherman who has along the coast all the way from Maine to He has seen all sorts of fish, and sent perimens to the Aganrium in this city, and black-whishered, deep-voiced, stout some specimens to the Agnarium in this city. Itarry is a black whiskered, deep-voiced, stout man of 40, and does not believe in sea serpents. He save that most sea serpents turn out upon investigation to be apare. He remembers one for cutar big black specified with frightened all the fishermen within a hundred miles. Some swore the spar chased them with open jaws. Finally some sanak men who did not know enough to be frightened, rowed up to the a loged screen and got a good lot of wood for nothing. But Foster save that on this occasion it was no spar that he saw but a very old looking flast. He don't say it is a sea serpent, because he don't believe in son serients, but he does say this: "When I first saw it I was sitting over there sewing on a sail. I looked out of the doer and saw something in the water. At first I thought it was a winde, but I am satisfied it was not a winde. When I saw it the head was about three feet out of the water. It was about the size of a hogshead—say between a barrel and a hogshead. The mouth was very large, and built like that

of a fish we catch here that they call the 'Growler.' They caught one like it over in Williams burgh the other day. It's nothing more than a sea toad. I saw four or flee of them to-night along the beach. Of course this thing we saw on Friday was much bigger. The eyes were as big as saucers and bulked out, and I got near enough to see a white rim on the outside of the eye. I should say the mouth was four or five eye. I should say the mouth was four or five feet long; it was not opened; part of it was in the water, and the nose was in the water. too. There was a projection on the head something like that on the head of a sperm whale. I saw no finouly the tail, which was about siz feet long. I knew it was not a spar, because a spar could not swim to windward. I can't say what it was. The mouth reminded me of a fish we catch here that I call a 'carpet-baggers'. I have seen one of these carpet-baggers that could hold a couple of bushels of bunkers. They are all mouth and tail. We catch allsorts of fish here, and of a different sort every year. I once caught a 'tarping.' That was about six years ago. It weighed ninety pounds. I never heard of more than three others caught here. As to this thing that we saw last Friday. I never saw anything like it, and do not know what to call it. I wont say it was the sea serpent or that it was not. There were no scales on it. I am sure it wasn't a whale. The regulations of the sea serpent. We tell you what we did see, and leave you to make up your mind as to what it was.

it was a sea serpent. We tell you what we did see, and leave you to make up your mind as to what it was."

George Titus and Joseph Titus, employees at Vanderveer's hotel on Coney Island, say they saw, on Thursday morning, a dark moving object half a mile from shore, and after watching its motions for a few minutes they declare that it answered to the description of the sea serpent seen a week ego off Nandy Hook. It was about 8 o'clock, and the air was clear. The creature's head was raised far out of the water, and at first it seemed to be approaching the Island. The lofty observatory in front of Vanderveer's was directly ahead of the monater. Suddenly the head swung toward the cast and at a rapid rate of speed it moved along broadside of the beach toward Rockaway. The men ran along the beach and looked at the strange object until it ducked its head and disappeared under the waves. It was proposed that some boats should be taken to hunt the creature, but no one made a serious move in that direction.

The employees at other hotels on the island said that they hadn't had a sight of the monster, and that they regretted that they had not got out of bed early enough to see it.

JERSEY CITY'S RESERVOIR.

Officials Quarrelling, and the City's Creditors Going to Law for their Pay.

Another attempt at a job in the erection of the new reservoir is talked of in Jersey City. It may be remembered that in 1871, when legislative commissions were established, a contract for building this reservoir had just been begun, the price named being about \$160,000. Under that contract the walls were to be an earth embankment, at a low price per yard, and a high price was to be paid for the few yards of stone wall called for in the specifications. As soon as the new Board of Works took the reins it was decided to buy more land, enlarge the contemplated reservoir, and substitute stone walls for the earth embankment. For alleged fraud in the purchase of the land several Commissioners were indicted, and one went to State prison. But no indictments were found for the bigger job of substituting expensive stone walls for a cheap embankment, whereby the reservoir was left uncompleted on the hands

of the city after about \$500,000 had been spont unon it, instead of the original contract price of The seheme of the present contractor, it is understood, is modelled upon the plan that was so successful in the first contract. About two years ago, the contractor having been relieved of his contract, it was determined to invite proposals for finishing one end of the reservoir. Henry O'Neill made the successful bild, at a not year 27,000. His prices for rock expending the proposals of the proposal in the pr

finished, pending the settlement of this dispute

Therefore Deemed Drunk, Though He Really was Dying of a Fractured Skuil.

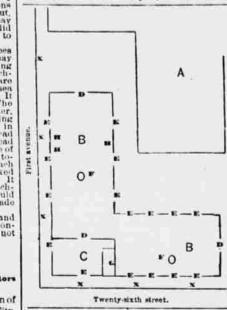
A policeman found a man lying unconscious at Essex and Hester streets late on Saturday night, and took him to the Eldridge street station. The sergeant in charge, supposing it to be a case of intoxication, had the man laid on the floor in the back room. Two man laid on the floor in the back room. Two hours afterward, as he was breathing heavily, he was convexed in an ambulance to the Chambers Street Hospital, where he died yesterday moraling. Dr. Goldsmith made an examination of the bedy yesterday, ascertaining that the skull had been fractured. There were bruises upon the knees, as though the man had failen upon them. The stranger was five feet nine inches high, about 40 years of age, with bine spread high, about 40 years of large, with bine syes, light bair, side whiskers, and moustache, and wore black diagonal cloth cout black pantaloons, black felt hat, enifskin gaiters, and white shirt. The body is at the morgue.

DEATH HASTENED BY FIRE

THE KILLING OF FOUR SICK PERSONS AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

Finmes Making Quick Work in the Old Pa

villen-A Woman Dying after Removal from the Building-The Kindling a Mystery. Nobody seems to know how the fire that on Saturday night, destroyed a pavilion in the Bellevue Hospital grounds originated. Warden O'Rourke says that he has examined every one who could by any possibility know any thing of the fire, and none of them can explain its cause. Yesterday Commissioners Brennan and Hess of the Department of Charities and Correction, who were both at the scene of the fire, continued their inquiries, but learned nothing more than Warden O'Rourke had obtained. The Warden will report to-day, and it is likely that an official inquiry will follow.



The above diagram will serve to show the location and plan of the burned pavilion. The line marked "x" represents the wall enclosing the hospital grounds at its angle on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and First avenue. The pavilion (B B) exactly followed the line of the wall, and was but two feet distant from it. The wing of the main building (A) was twenty feet from the pavilion. There were three doors (D D D) in the building, one at each end leading to the courtyard, and one in the partition in the angle of the building. This partition enclosed a small storeroom (C) that had been once used as the nurse's apartment. It contained but one gasburner, and that depended from the ceiling in the centre of the room. It was lighted, but

as the nurse's apartment. It contained but one gasburner, and that depended from the ceiling in the centre of the room. It was lighted, but turned down, when the fire occurred. It was not heated by a stove. The stoves (F.F.) were in the main rooms of the pavilion, equidistant from the storeroom. The nurse who first discovered the fire is said to nave stood in the room at the Twenty-sixth street end of the pavilion, facing the room "C." and to have seen the smoke and flames near the doorway (D) of the small room leading to the children's ward. There is corroborative evidence from all who saw the fire in its fury a few minutes later, and the ruins have the appearance of having been burned most at the angle where the storeroom had been. The letters H H H show where the bodies of the three children were found. The beds in both rooms were ranged along the walls close to the windows (E.E.E.).

The result of the Warden's investigation goes to prove that the flames were first discovered by Miss Lassoniere, the nurse in charge of the ward or pavilion. The pavilion was L shaped, and followed the angle of the heapital wall at the corner of First avenue and Twenty-sixth street. In the wing along the First avenue wall were thirteen children of both sexes. The nurse was seated in the other part of the building, where their ewere sixteen women, all very weak, and nearly all in a critical condition. The nurse was the flames of the fire licking the exterior woodwork of a partition framing in a storeroom or closet in the angle of the "L". This was at a few minutes after 11 o'clock. This storeroom was once the nurse's room, but lately had been in use as a storeroom, wherein were stored sheets, blankets, pilow cases, lint, oakum, cotton battime, and an assortment of medicines. In the centre of the room, depending from the celling was a single gas burner. Its light was turned down to a glimmer. This flame was the feet distant from any object in the room. The nacht watchmen on the grounds. At the risk of her life, she ran into the c

Mary Dunn, one of the women in the main hall, died from fright twenty minutes after her removal from the burning pavilien. She was 32 years of age, and came from 45 New Bowers. Thomas Sheens, the 9-year-old boy, was brought to the hospital by the police on Dec. 1. He was ill of typhoid pneumonia, and delirious. It is not known who his parents were, or where he had lived. Charles Bentley was dying from want of eare and nourishment.

The charred bodies of the children who died in the flames were informally viewed by Deputy Coroner McWhinnie, yesterday, as they lay in three rough pine boxes in the dead house next to the Morgue. The body of Mary Dunn was in a coffin in the same building. The remains are those of a large and seemingly healthy woman of full habit and clear complexion.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Readjusters in the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The proceedings of the Readjusters in the Virginia Legislature are viewed here as indicating an entente cordinie with the Republican element, and it is supposed that the Administration has agreed to the union of its adherents with Gen. Mahone's followers. upon satisfactory assurances of legislation favoring Republican ascendancy in the counties and possibly aid also in the contest for the Presidency next year. It is certain that the Republicans here are very happy over the idea of securing Virginia for the Republican nomines for President, the only way to do which would be the projengation of the present alliance. The removal of two wounded ex-Confederate soldiers to make place for two colored Republicans is accepted as an earnest of the good faith of the Mahone party in making this alliance. The next blow is to be struck at Siate Treasurer Hunter, former United States Senator, and Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance. Mr. Hanter han been more widely knewn than any Virginian in national politics for many years past. He seems to have incurred the resentancent of the readjusters by writing a letter in the canvass in which he argued for accepting the McCulloch bill, in order to maintain the credit of the State. The debt-payers predict that these nests will produce an overwholming popular reaction. and possibly aid also in the centest for the popular reaction.

The Public Awards the Palm Lie's Hones of Horshound and Tar as a cough rem Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minut, - 1 in

Get Posted before Buying Paratture. Brooklyn Furniture Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. - A.le.

Nervous Coldilly and weakness of generative organs positively cured by Alter's Brain Food. 21. Ditman, Astor House. Allen's Stillstay. Soud for circular — Ade.

CHRISTIANITY FOR JEWS. Dr. Tiffany Says the Conversion of Christian

to Christianity would be a Help. There were very few Hebrew faces ob-

ervable in the congregation that nearly filled the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Atonement, at Madison avenue and Twenty-eighth street, last evening, though many strangers were present. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, delivered the second lecture of a course in the interest of the Church Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews. Bishop Potter is its President, and its missionaries are Mr. M. Lernan and the Rev. Mr. Fleischaker, converted Jews. Missionary Bishop Schereschemski of Shanghai, lately onsecrated in this city a member of the society, is also a converted Jew. Dr. Tiffany announced that the next lecture would be delivered in the same church next Sunday evening on the Jewish priesthood and the Jewish ministry, by the Rev. Frederick Courtney, Assistant Rector of St. Thomas' Church. His own lecture was

the Jewish priesthood and the Jewish ministry, by the Rev. Frederick Courtney, Assistant Rector of St. Thomas' Church. His own lecture was on "The Theology and Ethics of the New Testament in Relation to those of the Old." He took for a text. "For the law was given by Moses but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." He began with a saying of St. Augustin, that the New Testament lies latent in the Old, and the Old Testament lies potent in the New. He asked why it was that those who cherished the Old Testament did not embrace the New. He asked why it was that those who cherished the Old Testament did not embrace the New. The truth was that the Old Testament was the root, but Christians did not accept it as the fruit. Christianity was the transformation of the Old Testament. A grain chared in fruitful soil split the hask which was once necessary to it, not for its own destruction but for its construction into the thing it was designed to be. The destrine of Judnism as to God was strict monotheism. The language of the New Testament was in terms. "To us there is but one God."

Was the doctrine of the Trinity to be held as opposed to the unity of God? The doctrine of the Trinity was the Christian explanation of the mode of God?'s manifestations. The doctrine of the Trinity was the Christian vindication of the unity of God. The Christian vindication of the unity of God. The Christian vindication of the unity of God. The Christian held as firmly as the Jew to the Joctrine of monotheism. The lecturer quoted several expressions from the Old Testament to show that devout minds among the Jews groped in darkness to find out the mysteries of God, which had been revealed through Jesus Christ. St. John in his prologue did not contradict the Old Testament. He joined himself to the movement of Jewish minds.

Jews and Christians agreed in their ideas of sin, which was the assumption of self will as opposed to God's will. Sin was not the movement of Jewish minds.

Jews and Christians to day to treat a converted Jew. Bastism and the

direction of love. The other law, "Love your enemies and bless them that curse you," followed it as a second step.

True sacrifice, the speaker thought, was the offer not of what a man had, his possessions, but of what he was. The only perfect sacrifice was perfect obedience. This kind of sacrifice naturally followed that of burnt offerings. There was perfect arreement in the essentials of the ethics of the Old and of the New Testaments. Why, then, if it was so reasonable to expect that Jews would adopt the Christian belief, is the Church Society now trying so hard to make converts?

"Is it because Christianity has not come up to its own standard?" the lecturer asked. "Generally the Jews are regarded by Christians as a rival sect. The narrowness we accuse them of we have shown toward them. Our greatest help in converting the Jews would be the conversion of Christians to Christianity. Suppose we had approached them in the spirit with which they were met at the crucifixion, with 'Father, forgive them: they know not what they do.' Suppose we remomber that the crucified God. But, no; we lay the blame on them and claim for ourselves the benefit."

DAVID CONROY'S BROKEN LEG.

How a Complainant Against a Horse Car

David Conroy, a pleasant-looking, burly nan of 35, who says he is a blacksmith, told in substance the following story, on Saturday evening, as he lay on a cot in the Ninetyninth Street Hospital, with his broken left leg in the surgeon's packing box. At about 9 o'clock on Friday evening Conroy took a Second avenue car at Thirty-seventh street to go to his home, 1,476 First avenue. He gave the conductor a half dollar piece, and received the entire amount of change in pennies. He did not want to take them, but the conductor said he must take them or nothing. He took them, and then, he says, the conductor began to abuse him. Conroy told him he would report him, and the conductor abused him all the more. Instead of getting off at Seventy-seventh street to go home, he went on up to the depot of the company and reported the circumstances so related. He said he did not want to press the complaint or have the conductor loss his place, but wanted him reprimanded for his conduct. As Conroy came out of the door, he says he was met by a big man larger than himself, who called him by a —, and asked why he wanted a man discharged. He replied that such was not his intention, but that he did not propose to be insulted by a carconductor or any one else. Thereupon the large man, who, he thinks, was a starter or other employee of the company, struck him back of the right ear. The blow felied him, and in falling he broke his left leg just above the ankle. He isy on the sidewalk for an hour, until a policeman came along, to whom he called for assistance, and he was subsequently taken to the hospital in the usual way. The physician who attended Conroy said that the fracture of the larger bone of the leg was evidently caused by a fail. The only other mark of violence on his person is on his head, where he says he was struck. When brought in the patient was duzed and stund on the door would not be positive that the man had been drinking.

At the depot of the Second avenue line at Ninety-sixth street the night official in charge said that Conroy, or Cavanagh, as he understood his name to be, came in about midnight. He the officer ould not understand the exact nature of the complaint, as the complainant was duzed and stund of the him. The conductor explained that that change was the best he could make.

About an hour later a policeman came in and said there was a man sitting on one of the windows, who complained his leg was broken. The night officer went out, and as the man seemed unable to walk, he advised the policeman t to take them, but the conductor said he must take them or nothing. He took them, and then,

SUNDAY LAW IN CINCINNATI.

All Places of Amusement Closed by the Police -- Actors Arrested. CINCINNATI, Dec. 7 .- Last night the Police immissioners ordered the Superintendent of Police to arrest all persons found performing on Sunday in any of the theatrical, variety, or concert shows. The result was that most of the shows that usually open on Sunday closed their doors; but at Hence's Opera House and one or two other places, performances were begun. The police promptly arrested everybody they could find violating the order. About fifty persons were arrested, all of whom gave ball. Tonight not a theatre or consert hall is open where there were usually more than twenty in full blast. It has been estimated that the attendance on Sunday places of amusement has grown to be from three to five times as great as upon all the churches. It is claimed by the proprietors that they are violating no law, and they look with confidence to acquittal in the police court. One establishment announces that it will open at 12 o'clock to-night. oncert shows. The result was that most of the

TALMAGE AND HIS ENEMIES.

NOTICE GIVEN OF THE TABERNACLE

PASTOR'S INTENTIONS. He Will Cling to the Presbyterian Church and

Resist the Temptation to Expose Moral Rottenness that he Says he Knows Of. A large audience awaited Dr. Talmage in the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday morning. evidently attracted by his announcement that he would then and there reply to the resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of the Church requesting him to take the initiatory steps for getting his church out of the Preshyterian denomination. Before giving out the hymn that precedes the sermon Dr. Talinage said that he ad an announcement to make, and that he hoped it would be received in silence. He read

"At the beginning of last week the trustees of this church passed a resolution asking me, in consequence of what they style 'the wanton and persistent pursuit and persecution' of their pastor, that I initiate a movement for the taking of this church out of the Presbyterian denomination. This resolution, coming from my warm and long-tried personal friends, whose sacrifices and services for this church have brought me under strongest obligation, a resolution expressing, as I believe, the feeling of the whole church absorbs my serious attention especially when these brethren assure me that they will cheerfully join me either in going or staying. I now roply to their letter by saying that no persons so well as the trus-tees of this church can understand the outrages committed by those clergymen who have the idea that there is not room enough in Brooklyn for this church and theirs. I defy any gentlemen in their professions of law or medicine to find any such strange intensity of pursuit as has been demonstrated in my case. The chief agents in starting this trial declared medicine to find any such strange intensity of pursuit as has been demonstrated in my case. The chief agents in starting this trial declared in the outset that they wished my acquittal, yet within fifteen minutes after my acquittal they appeal to the Synod for reversal of that decision. The opinion currently expressed in the community may be true that our enemies left in sinking condition by the decision of the Presbytery are now struggling to get ashore. It is not De Witt Talmage on trial, but his defeated pursuers. These enemies have not been content with assaulting me, but have tried to damage the financial credit of our church by sending to religious newspapers letters packed with financial faisehoods. Self-appointed detectives have tried to microscopize every imperfection. Our reception of members has been belied and spies have been sent out one of whom was found on the window ledge at night listening to a conference between myself and church officers. The sanctity of the donestic relation has been invaded by an emissary sent to a branch of my family to see if, seventeen years are, there was not a misunderstanding out of which semething could be manufactured for Presbyterial effect, who, finding nothing, apologized for the act on the ground that I had given the Presbyterial effect, who, finding nothing, apologized for the act on the ground that I had given the Presbyterial effect, who, finding indivitation before a notary public. A misunderstanding between me and a gentleman was exhumed from the pince where it was buried three years previously, and mate a specification against me, though all the misunderstanding arose from a false and imperiment letter written by one of my assailants in a religious paper, damnatory of my church. This pursuer made the trouble first, and then, affronted three years, put in the spade of the midnish resurrectionist. I do not wonder at the outburst of righteous indignation of my Board of Trusters against these ecclesinstes who have taken so much of our precious time and expende in the outset that they wished my acquittal, yet within fifteen minutes after my acquittal they appeal to the Synod for reversal of that de-

Long Island Synod, and in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and in God the Pather Almighty, and the holy Catholic Church. It is only a question how much annoyance and nagging the great Presbyterian denomination will allow my enemies to carry on toward me without official condemnation. Sometimes I have thought I would expose the moral rottenness of some of my pursuers, and show by return of assault how very thin walled is the glass house of some who are peliting me. Genuemen thinking I ought to light fire with fire have put in my hands material enough to make a banquet for scandalmengers for the next year. But I have no spirit for such work. I never pursue anybody, nor do I mean to begin now. [Applause.] All I ask is that the Synod of Long Island, or the General Assembly of the United States, call off these pursuers, and let me go on in the glorious work of proclaiming a sympathetic Christ to a suffering world, [Applause.] Brethren, our wisdom is to stand still and see the salvation of God. If the Presbyterian Church want us they can have us. If they do not, let them say so, and we will all go together. [Applause.] This church is made up of personal friends. With such men as this Board of Trustees and these whom they represent I could be happy anywhere. If the bad treatment goes on I will say to the Board of Trustees and Session. Where thou goest I will go, where thou dwellest I will dwell; thy people shall be my people and thy God my God. This church was built for me to preach in, and here I shall preach till God. In whose hand our breath is, shall bell me to stop. [Applause.] From letters received from various parts of the land since the passage of the resolution by the Board of Trustees I judge that we will stay where we are, and that when my poor work is done you will find engraved on the plate of the casket at the foot of this pulpit the name of a minister of the Presbyterian Church who, with ten thousand imperfections, tried to do hits edurch and for my enemies the order of

very best.

"My lowing salutation to the official boards of this church, and for my enemies the prayer of Christ: Father, forgive them; they know not what they do."

A BUSY WEEK IN CONGRESS. Four Appropriation Bills Expected to be Re-

ported-The Hollday Adjournment. WASHINGTON, Doc. 7 .- It is expected that the daily sessions of Congress this week will

be somewhat longer than they were last week. Several committee meetings will be held, at which legislative business of importance is to be discussed, if not transacted. Then the House Committee on Appropriations expects to prepare the bill making appropriations for the deficiency in the pay of United States Marshals, the Pensions, Fortifications, and Military Academy Appropriation bills this week, and an effect will be made to pass at least one of these bills before the holiday vacation. A resolution fixing the day for adjournment during the holidays will probably be introduced this week, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Meins. The date of adjournment will probably be the 19th inst. To-morrow the morning hour in the House will be consumed by the call of States and Territories for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions. Alterward motions to suspend the rules and pass bills and resolutions will be in order. A vast number of bills will probably be introduced during the morning hour, as it will be the first operituality the members have had since the session becam to present the various measures which have accumulated in their possession during the summer. House Committee on Appropriations expects ammer.
An attempt will probably be made after the An attempt will probably be made after the morning hour expires to secure an absurnment of the House, to proven the introduction and passage of any bills under a suspension of the runes. A cancus committee of Republican Senators is striving to stifle any public expression of common on the financial question by Republicans. They do not wont any resolutions declaring financial legislation mexicallent to be passed. Their believ is to remain absolutely silent concerning the finances, in the heje that the Democrats will take the first step. There is every probability, therefore, that a motion to adjourn to-morrow after the morning hour will be adopted.

The Wrong Man Arrested. PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 7.—Ben, World, who was arreated here several weeks ago on the simpleion of being dark Hishon of Colorada, an elleged muriciper, has been released from custody, it having been conclusively shown that he was not the unity party.

Very sensible—To use Dr. Buil's yough Syrup for course solds hourseness &c. Free Sounts—Ada

A \$350,000 FIRE IN TROY. Six Shirt and Collar Manufactories and

ble configration of May 10, 1862, broke out

this morning in Miller & Bingham's shirt and

collar manufactory in River, near Hutton street

Church Edifies Burned. Thoy, Dec. 7 .- The most disastrous fire that has occurred in this city since the memor-

Aided by a high wind, it spread with amazing rapidity, and in a short time two large five story brick structures were burning from cellar to roof. The flames shot across the street and quickly swept away a block of wood tenements and the German Lutheran Church. The heat was intense, rendering it impossible for the firemen to approach within many feet of the buildings and compelled them to temporarily abandon some of their apparatus. The sceno was one of extraordinary grandeur. It was still dark when the fire was discovered, and the great mass of flame lighted up the heavens with a lurid glow. The excitement was almost indescribable. Residents for blocks around, alarmed at the heavy showers of sparks, began to remove their household effects, and the streets presented the appearance of a whole-sale furniture mart. Fortunately the heavy rain of last night had so dreached the buildings on adjoining streets that the flying cinders did not light them. Fire was under control, and the great devessation was apparent. What a few hours before had been two of the handsomest buildings in the city were nothing but charred ruins and bare walls. Of the buildings on the other side of the street only the chimney stacks remained. When the wails fell in it was rumored that several persons were buried beneath them, but happily the report proved untrue. The brick buildings were owned by Thos. S. Sutherland & Son, boiler manufacturers, and were occupied beneath them, but happily the report proved untrue. The brick buildings were owned by Thos. S. Sutherland & Son, boiler manufacturers, and were occupied beneath them, but happily the report proved untrue. The brick buildings were owned by Thos. S. Sutherland & Son, boiler manufacturers, and where occupied by thom, by Monk & Hawley, laundrymen, and by miner & Blagham, Marshall & Briggs Browman & Son, Davis & Co., and Euris & Dusenberry, all manufacturers of collars, cuffs, and shirts. These firms gave work to over 3,000 persons, all of whom will be temporarily thrown out of employment. Many hundred sewing machines were destroved, over four hundred of which were owned by employees and uninsured. The total loss is estimated at about \$350,000, on which there is an insurance of \$159,000 only. The small amount of Insurance of \$150,000 only. The small amount of Insurance of the total loss is estimated firemen to approach within many feet of the buildings and compelled them to temporarily

MR. MAX MARETZER.

Safe in this City, but Mentally and Physically Prostrated-What his Physician Says. Mr. Max Maretzek, who departed mysteriously from St. Louis on Thursday last, abandoning his opera company there, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and is staying at the house of a friend. Dr. A. E. Valentine of 16 East Ninth street, who has been his physician for ten years, said last night: "I was called this morning to attend to Mr. Maretzek, and found him in such a physical and mental condition that I have forbidden his seeing any one or doing any business. He is of a nervous, sanguine temperament, and has been overworked since last September. He has had so many sleepless nights and busy days that he has become completely broken down in health. Last September he had a good deal of trouble of the same kind, and his condition now is very much what it was then. What he must have now is not so much medicine as an absolute cossistion from work for a few days. Then he will be all right. I do not know what have been his troubles in regard to business matters, but whatever they are, he is not in a mental condition to talk about them now. I understand that he came on alone direct from St. Louis, and got here this morning. There is no doubt that if 16 East Ninth street, who has been his physihere this morning. There is no doubt that i he is left alone he will come out all right in a few days."

THE UTE COMMISSION.

Waiting for the Answer of the Indians to Their Ultimatum-Mr. Schurz Hopeful. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Mr. Schurz received

the following despatch this evening: the following despatch this evening:

Los Prace. Col. Dec. &.

Closed the testimony yeaterday. Demanded the surrender of parties recognized at the massacre. The isincludes the head chier, Douglass. The Indiana weninto council last night, and are still in council. They wilanswer comorrow. The present indications are the
they will accept the ultimatum-surrender of the guitt
and annihilation of the tribal relations. The Indian
consider death incidental to surrender and trial. The
struggle among themselves has assumed serious proportions. The induence, solar, is in favor of surrender; it tille, however, may change this at any moment.

Haron, Commissioner.

Mr. Schurz, in response to inquire, said, by

Mr. Schutz, in response to inquiry, said he felt quite sanguine that he would receive intelligence to morrow that the Indians had yielded to the pressure, and determined to accept the conditions imposed by the department.

TEARING OFF GARRISON'S LAURELS. The Rev. Dr. Coggeshall on the Attitude of

In the Johnson Street Methodist Church, in Brooklyn, last eveding, the Rev. Dr. S. W. Coggeshall of Rhode Island, who was advertised to sreak on the veteran Methodist Antiquary and pre-Garrisonian Aboli-tionist, preached from the text: "He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbor cometh and searcheth him."

searcheth him."

The pastor of the church, the Rev. G. L. Taylor, in introducing Dr. Congeshail, said that history was about to be corrected. Stavery had had its funeral; but was the corpse dead? It was keeping up a lively kicking under the coffin lid, any way. Death to the Union, has recently sounded from a Southerner's hips. Now there is a discussion as to who killed this Cock Robin of slavery, and Dr. Congeshail, he said, would led how this movement legan before Gardson's time.

The Rev Dr. Covershall said that the saily received.

Canada Railway and Canal Projects.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7 .- Notice is given in the Canwis Games that application will be made for an act of Parhament to incorporate a company for the construcon of a railway at or near a point opposite Montreal tion of a railway at or near a point operate Montroal, and thence westerly to a point on the boundary line between said province and the State of Sew York, at or near Pert Covincion, to connect on a line of railwood in said State at or near the town of Pots and the or railwood in said State at or near the town of Pots and the root of a connection with the articles and Occlessberg Riniway, with power to boundary or nine soone-ting with any railway crossing the rive of the same point between the city of Montroal and the boundary line.

A deleration is about to visit Offawa to arre upon the Government the construction of the Trust Yailey Canal Works, estimated to cost between \$5,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

A well-dressed woman, apparently about 28 A well-dressed woman, apparently about 28 years old, called at tailagher's livery stable, at Caurt and Schermerhorn streets, Brooklyn, yesterlay afternoon, and hired a horse and phaston to drive, as she said, to Fistuation. By her directions the beam was sent to be Bosrom phase. The woman stepped from the hallway, at into the puacton and drive away. There or togging the place of the horse and carriage, become an answay, went to the house in Bosrom phase, and inquired whether a wantan of the name his customer had given him lived there. He learned that the house was becomed by several families, none of which practices are the stable of the said of the tail have waited in the hallway for the arrival of the tain without attracting attention. The hiveryman, believing that the team had been stelen, mainted the police.

Judge W. W. Keicham Dend.

Pittshumin, Dec. 7.—The Hen. W. W. Ketch-am, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Panasylvania, died of Apoplexy at 83. Charles Hidden Jidhis viry, at an early licher trisquiera ing. Judge Ketcham was a mative side resoluted for larger tempt, and at one time represented that district in Courtes. He was appearable Judge of the United States Bishirt Court in 1979.

LONDON, Doc. 8-A despatch from Posth to

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Gravilla O. Haller will be appointed to succeed Jeff c. Davis as Commet of the Twenty third Industry. Col. Haller was removed from the army early in the rivil was for alleged by several particles of the control of the first particles. He was restricted to the full rame, with particles of the succeed deep layers will present the promotion of the officers in rank under Davis.

Three Vessels to Collision.

The Havana steamer City of Savangah came into chison with the slap Posson and the bars John Geddle in the bay yesterday. The Jims Geddle was seriously damaged, bee philoson and beauty being carried standard in the flap posson and the bars John Geddle was seriously damaged, bee philoson and beauty being carried away.

Carried away.

A STORM THAT DID DAMAGE.

THE HEAVY NORTHERLY GALE THAT

SWEPT OVER ASPINWALL.

All the Wharves Damaged and All Ves-sels in Port Except One Wrecked-Many Weeks Required to Repair the Damage. Mr. Tuckey, first mate of the brig E. H.

Rich of Boston, reports that while that vessel was lying in the port of Aspinwall a heavy northerly gate set in on the night of Nov. 20 with tremendous heavy sens. After using every effort to keep the ship in her position at the Royal Mail Steamship wharf, she broke adrift, and was carried on the rocks at the head of the wharf, where she was completely wrecked. With great difficulty, and by means of ropes from the end of the foreyard, the crew swung themselves on shore. There they found themselves entargled in the broken debris, and had great trouble in reaching terra firms, for the sen was breaking right over the whart. At the same time the bark Albatress (Nor.), lying at Pier 4, parted her moorings, and pounded against the stone pier until she sank, with everything on board, except a few articles which the crew saved. At 5 A. M. the brig Adele McLoon (of Rockland) struck the ground, and the cable had to be shipped and the brig run on the sand reefs to save, if possible, some of her material. The French bark Georgine broke adrift, and smashed up the Pacific Mail Steamship wharf, and the crew had just time to es-cape by jumping on the wharf shed. As soon as they left the shed it was carried away by the

cape by jumping on the wharf shed. As soon as they left the shed it was carried away by the bark thumping against it. The crew saved only the clothes they had on, for the bark was smalled to pleese, and sank alconomic to wharf. The orig algronus (of New York) escaped with great difficulty. Her safety is owing to a wire hawser carried to them by the officers of the Panama Railway Company. The barkentine Ada J. Bonner (of Baltimore), lying at anchor in the stream, struck bottom, owing to the heavy sen, and damaged her rudder. The gale lasted five days, and all the steamers ran out to sen for shelter.

Mr. R. S. Mattison, roadmaster of the Panama Railroad, who arrived at Panama from Aspinwall on Nov. 28, give 2000; interesting particulars of the storm at the latter mare, in Mattisor, inft Aspinwall on Sunday morning, to ascertain the probable damage done to the track, and his adventures were of an exciting character. On Sunday the storm was raging at Aspinwall, and it must have continued to Monday night. The damage done up to the time of his leaving Aspinwall was far in excess of that from any previous storms. All the sailing vesels in port, except the St. Croix, with lumber to the Boston (ie. Company, were lost. All the wharves suffered severely; Nos. I and 2 are damaged, the laster severely, though not enough to prohibit traffle. The Royal Mail wharf was damaged at the sea end, and will require extensive repairs to the masonry at the shore end, and to the track in front of the office. No. 4 wharf suffered severely, though not enough to prohibit traffle. The Royal Mail wharf was damaged at the sea end, and will require extensive repairs to the masonry at the shore end, and to the track in front of the office. No. 4 wharf suffered severely, the masonry and filling at the shore on the shore. No. 5 wharf escaped serious damage. The Pacille Mail wharf he outer filling and floor of the wharf entirely detached from the shore. No. 5 wharf escaped serious damage for the damage done by the storm can be repaired. Several m

CRISIS IN THE SPANISH CABINET.

Differences of Opinion on the Cuban Reform Bill-More Troops for Cuba. MADRID, Dec. 7 .- Another detachment of

troops, numbering 1.000 men, sailed for Cuba yesterday. A Cabinet council was held to-day to discuss the Cuban Reform bill. There were decided differences of opinion among the members of the Cabinet, the Ministers of the Interior, Justice, Finance, and Works being opposed to the measure in its present form. King Alfonso has accordingly asked Gen. Campos to try and reconstitute the Cabinet.

MR. PARNELL.

Bichard O'Gorman and Others to Go Down the Bay to Welcome Him.

A call has been signed by about twenty men public note for a meeting to arrange for the reception of Mr. Parnell, the frish agritator. He was to have sailed on Nov. 25, but did not, and is now to leave Liverpool on the 17th. He may, however, be detained by a delay in the trial of Davitt, Killen, and Daly, the anti-renters, which will begin on the 11th, and no action will be taken until the news is received of his start. A deputation consisting of Judges Charles P. Daly and John R. Brady, It Richard O Gorman, Mr. John R. Brestn, and other gen-benen of Irish descent or nativity, will meet him in the sy, and a mass meeting and banquet will be given, at both of which Mr. Parnell will give his views on the Irish nativent question and on the tenure of land generally broughout Great Britain. The anti-rent movement is and yet a year oilt, and Mr. Parnell's object in coming only the spar oilt, and Mr. Parnell's object in coming bottning funds to earry on the mixturens with a view of bottning funds to earry on the mixturen when Money is difficult to raise in Ireland owing to the poverty of the masses.

is difficult to raise in Ireland owing to the poverty of the masses.

A meeting was held last evening at Dr. Donlon's residence, 12s West Houston street, by gantlemen interested in a reception for Mr. Parnell. A committee was partly formed, to include among others Messrs, Frederick Sanyte. Samuel 8. Courtney, Judgo McAdam, and Algermon 8. Sullivan.

Loxbox, Dec. 8.—Aland sgitation meeting was beld on Sanday at Castlerra, at which Messrs. Parnell and Davitt were present. A collision nearly occurred between the police and the agitators, owing to the presence of two Jovernment shortland writers.

Possible Complications with Spain.

Señor Sebastian Font, a naturalized citizen of he United States, who was keeping a grocery in Trinitad te Cuba, was seized on the night of the 15th uit, by order de Cuba, was saled on the night of the 15th uit, by order of Commander Olayo Constantes, and thrown into a large cell with forty or fifty other prisoners. He was held there for three days and then liberated through the efforts of the Consultance and the United States, who did all he possibly could, telegraphing to Consultanceral Hall in Hawara. Serior Four is swilling off his property at a sarrhee and will move to Hawana, and under the advice of Consul Hall he will draw in the necessary papers to send to Mr. Everts in Washington. The United States Consult in Chemicago lately write to Serior Four that he was daily expecting the arrival of a United States manifewar, which he had asked from Washington in view of the impending troubles.

Battle Between Montenegrins and Albanians. VIENNA, Dec. 7 .- A telegram from Cettings nnounces that three hundred Montenegrins, stationed t. Velika, were yesterday attacked by several thousand Albanians. The Montenegrin garrison were being closely pressed, and were reentered by five battalons. The Al-banians were finally decaded, but with great mass on both East to wre battalons of Montenegrins have since been sent to write.

The Steamer Thomas Cornell Floated. POUGHEREPSIE, Dec. 7.-Four turs came from

POUGHERPSEE, 1907, 7, FOUR TURS CAME From Rondout last might, and after removing the freight from the stranded steamer Thomas Cornell, successed, at 8 relack this micromy, in pulling her into deep water. A close examination showed that she was but very slightly damaged, and she will resume her trips to morrow night.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 7 .- The storm was very stream, i. i., 1900. 2-140 storm was very sever last night. The Pail River stormer Oid Colony arrived here from New York soon after I oclock this alternoom, she had satisfied New London for a harbor. The Newson's remained here all night, and went out at those is clock this morning.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—At the smidles, to-day, Denis Kearney announced his tile mine of temp present at the meeting of Greenbackers in Washington on lart 8. He will leave here next Sanetay morning, and will go first to Boston.

Famine in Upper Silesta LONDON, Dec. 8.—The News' Berlin corre-spondent estimates that there are 120,000 persons suffic-ring from number to User Soft as. There are mostly Poles the dovernment is working our religious for their result.

The Signal Office Prediction.

For middle States, rising, probably followed commercial and the western while white the colder states and except the conference of the colder and the colder

THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS So word chinds of the equilibries were seen on Long Televides.